

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE AD HOC**  
**MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT COMMITTEE**

Pursuant to Section 19.84, Wis. Stats., notice is hereby given to the public that an Ad Hoc Committee of the County Board of Supervisors met regarding Mental Health Treatment on Thursday, October 15, 2015 at 4:00 pm in the 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Conference Room, Sophie Beaumont Building, 111 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

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**Present:** Chair Zima, Vice Chair Hoyer, Erik Pritzl, Ian Agar, Rebecca Lindner, Cheryl Weber, Judge Zuidmulder, Dave Lasee, John Gossage, Chad Weininger, Luke Schubert

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**I. Call meeting to order.**

The meeting was called to order by Chair Guy Zima at 4:02 pm.

**II. Approve/modify agenda.**

**Motion made by Supervisor Hoyer, seconded by Dave Lasee to approve the agenda. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

**III. Approve/Modify Minutes of September 24, 2015.**

**Motion made by Erik Pritzl, seconded by Supervisor Hoyer to hold approval of the September 24, 2015 meetings until the next meeting. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

- 1. Discussion, review and possible action: Request that Brown County review its past and present mental health services and develop a more comprehensive plan to treat both short and long-term mental health patients including but not limited to 1) alcohol and drug abuse detox and treatment; and 2) children, adolescent and adult mental health treatment.**
- 2. Discussion, review and possible action: Request that the Human Services Director and Brown County Sheriff work together to develop a plan to provide a treatment plan for prisoners who presently make up a third of our jail population.**

*It should be noted that both of the above Items were taken together.*

Chair Guy Zima noted that the agenda for this meeting is the same as the last meeting and it was his understanding that some of the parties have met since the last meeting to come up with options.

*Luke Schubert joined the meeting at 4:04 pm.*

Zima continued that he has heard a lot of positive feedback from Supervisors on this ad hoc committee and senses that the County Board will do the best they can to accommodate any positive ideas generated from this committee. He said this committee has a long range view as well as a short range view and he recalled at the last meeting that the departments all talked about the conflicts in the current system and how these conflicts can be resolved.

*Chad Weininger joined the meeting at 4:06 pm.*

Pritzl spoke about what Human Services thinks they can bring as far as solutions and noted that Ian Agar is in attendance at this meeting. Agar is in charge of adult behavioral health so there is representation from the

outpatient adult behavior health side as well as the residential units through Luke Schubert. Pritzl referenced an e-mail he sent out recently regarding sequential intercept mapping, which is not something his department does, but he felt is very in line with the last discussion in terms of how to construct a system to respond appropriately to situations. This is an exercise that communities have gone through that is recognized as evidence based in getting to the outcomes this committee is trying to get to. Pritzl thought if we could start the process to bring someone in to facilitate this it would be very helpful. He noted that Milwaukee County has just done this and they brought in Policy Research Associates to assist them in improving their system.

Pritzl continued that from the Human Services side, he still looks at the fact that they have a residential group of units that is not utilized to the fullest capacity. Schubert has been looking at changing certifications to have different populations in and get answers as to what mixing can be done with the populations. Pritzl said they are looking at two different things at once. They are looking at the mental health crisis stabilization unit and they are also looking at substance abuse because that is another issue. Human Services is looking at what can be done to allow clients to move between different resources, such as from jail to the Human Services facilities which then get into how the criminal justice system allows the movement to occur. He felt that if they can get to a point where the Human Services facilities play a bigger role in the transition, seeing if there is a way to do it safely and with the best needs of the person in mind, and if the capacity is being used, they can look to the next step. Right now there are resources not being used and Pritzl wants to use those resources. At this time the population and system barriers are being identified and Pritzl felt they also need to be mindful that there are a lot assessment pieces that need to be straightened out. He continued that if approval is granted for a person to move through the system, we can see if it works and then a determination can be made if the facilities need to be increased. At this point Pritzl felt we are looking at the right facility, but it is a matter of how to get rid of the barriers to movement.

Zima noted that often the District Attorney struggles to find something to do with people who come through the system with mental health needs. Judge Zuidmulder added that all the data tells us is that 80% of the people that come into the criminal justice system have dual diagnoses consisting of drug and alcohol abuse issues and mental health problems. This is generally accepted and the questions that this group needs to answer is how to better address those populations with the mental health and alcohol abuse services that Human Services has rather than using the jail and the courts as a dumping grounds. He noted that these people are coming into court, but the courts do not have the tools to make a difference. Judge Zuidmulder provided the group with a handout, a copy of which is attached, with regard to the treatment courts. One of the critical areas that he felt this committee is talking about and is consistent with is how to get people out of the jail and transition them into a treatment court to identify their needs. He felt that part of what the mental health court is confronted with is that they have people who need to have an evaluation and need to be on their meds and need to be out in the community. The jail is not the place to do this and what Judge Zuidmulder is throwing out is that whatever is put together, he wants this group to think about as a piece of that that something be designed that would be available at the CTC so when there are people who are relapsing or are coming out of the jail and accepted into treatment court, that there is a transitional place for them to go. He felt that many of the failures we have are people that are released from the jail without any place to put them. Zima advised that this was covered extensively at the last meeting and felt that the entire committee was clued into this. He noted that Judge Zuidmulder is a valuable part of this committee and that discussions centered around utilizing the CTC better, but felt that this is just the tip of the iceberg.

Pritzl noted that there are 15 beds at the CBRF that can be utilized and the average daily population in September was 3. He continued that the 3 beds were crisis mental health stabilization beds and noted that there were 12 beds that were not used. Zima responded that there are a lot more than 12 people who need help and he understood that there are limits as to what populations can be put together and things like that but there needs to be transitional facilities available for each type of problem the community has.

Zima continued that sometimes the Sheriff's Department drives around for hours with people in the back of their squads because they do not know what to do with them. Years ago people were brought to the Mental Health Center but this changed under the Kelso administration. Judge Zuidmulder asked if the conversation at the last meeting was that we recognize we need a detox center and other things and we are trying to get our hands around what the cost would be. Zima responded that the committee wants to see what can be done on a short-term basis to make some positive impact and then work on building a model over the next year to absorb a larger portion of the people currently in jail.

Director of Administration Chad Weininger stated that some of the things that were discussed were a day report center, as well as CBRFs as a place to go and contract out with. In-house treatment was also discussed with the beds that Pritzl mentioned earlier, but Weininger noted that licensing would have to be looked into. He also noted that the Sheriff has spearheaded that proper treatment is being given at the jail, and when they step out of the jail, that is when the Human Services team would step in with resources to help reduce the causes of what lands them back in jail. These items are addressed in the 2016 budget and Weininger noted that Zima is also looking at a day report center for the 2016 budget. He noted that one of the discussion points from last time is if a judge would be willing to take people who are charged with a crime and utilizing a CBRF or electronic monitoring device or day reporting center as an alternative to putting them in jail. Judge Zuidmulder responded that the court has authority over two areas. First is bond and he could say that as a condition of bond a person needs to be in something like a CBRF and do specific things and if they do not, they would go to jail. Then there is the post-conviction part and he would have the tools to withhold sentence and put someone on probation with conditions such as being in a CBRF and taking medications. Once someone is in the criminal justice system, the judges immediately have opportunities when they are initially charged that the bail could be designed to have conditions and if they are convicted, there could also be conditions during the probationary period. Judge Zuidmulder continued that if the judges had a recommendation as to what a person needs, and we have to realize that most rational people, assuming they got stabilized, if given the choice of doing what the judge tells them to do or going to jail, that 99.9% of them will follow the directions of the judge.

Weininger asked if the costs for a day report center are known and stated that it would probably have to be RFP'd out. Sheriff Gossage stated that he does not know whose budget this would fall under. Judge Zuidmulder added that he was very impressed with Supervisor Zima at the Human Services Committee meeting in September when these problems were discussed. He has been in government a little longer than Zima and he wished to share that because of the way fiscal management goes, a budget is established which is good for the next year, and he would like to think about whether anyone would have a desire to get a number together of what the programs might cost to ask the county to create that number subject to this committee giving a plan and having approval of the money being spent according to the plan. He felt that if we can get a number together and explain to the County Board that they are not okaying the actual expenditures, but would be setting the money aside and if this committee can come up with programs and explain how the money will be spent, and the committee agrees, then there could be a separate resolution saying the money can be spent. He

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fears that there will be some nit picking stuff that will get done, but in January, February or March we will be able to see the totality of what we are trying to accomplish, but by the time we put together a nuts and bolts program, we would have to wait another year to get the funding.

Pritzl felt that this was the time to make the case, even though all of the programming is not build yet. Zima did not want to RFP things to death and felt that this committee needs to come up with some kind of figure for the things that are needed to expand what is already in place to accommodate more people. This could then be brought before the County Board at the budget hearing which is only a few weeks away. Zima felt that the details could be worked out, but he would at least like to let the Board know what this group wants to accomplish and hopefully the Board can do something yet this year to get the needs advanced in the first quarter of next year. He noted that long range there needs to be a facility. Lasee noted that a new facility may or may not be needed. He said that we need a place for detox and also a place for people who are in drug court or mental health court to go on a transitional basis to avoid expensive inpatient treatment and avoid jail; a place where people can go for stable housing in after-care situations and while they are on probation. Those are the things Lasee felt are needed in terms of residences. Zima stated that often after people are detoxed it is determined that there are some mental health problems as well and it needs to be sorted out where the people are misbehaving in society and where they are misbehaving partially because of mental health issues and what can be done to slow down the population growth of people in jail who do not belong there due to mental health issues. He said that the construction of a two pod facility at the jail is estimated at \$30 million dollars, not including staffing. Zima continued that there were provisions to do some helpful things at the jail, but the jail is not a treatment center and they cooperate because they need to and want to, but there has to be someplace to put these people. Many of these people have multiple problems.

Pritzl said that he and Luke Schubert have been looking at another model which is changing the current certification to do a transitional residential treatment model. There would not be a lot of staffing change involved and they have the beds, so it would only need some tweaking. Schubert has been really digging into this and looking at other models and other counties. Schubert stated he did not feel it would be a significant process, but they would have to be certified under Chapter 75.14. He stated that they could still be certified as a CBRF, but they would have to get additional programming certification and some programming elements. From a staffing standpoint, they would need an AODA counselor and some peer support hours. Pritzl stated that peer support is provided by someone who has had addiction problems in the past but have gone through the recovery process and are trained as peer support specialists and they help other people recover. There is a small amount of money set aside in the 2016 Human Services budget to support training for peer specialists.

Weininger asked what the price tag would be for an AODA counselor and Pritzl felt it would be about \$70,000 including benefits. Assistant Corporation Counsel Rebecca Lindner asked if there would be a need for additional doctor time, but Pritzl felt that this could be done through a doctor that is already there. Weininger asked what the cost for the certification would be. Pritzl has asked Facilities for an estimate to separate the facility and noted that there would also be a piece that needs to be changed to provide common areas in both units. He did not think the estimate would be that high but also noted that the footprint of the building does not lend itself to much expansion. Weininger noted that an estimate of \$300,000, including staff looks like a good figure. Pritzl said if it is kept the way it is now with 15 beds, it can be interchangeable if populations can be mixed. If it was separated, there would be a 7 bed unit and an 8 bed unit. Weininger noted that there would be a loss of revenue if the facility was split.

Judge Zuidmulder said he felt that the members of the County Board have the best interests of the community in mind. His concern is that this committee is credible with them. He does not want to see numbers thrown together and presented to the Board. He felt that everyone understands the needs and are willing to go the distance. A number should be put together and presented to the Board with the understanding that this committee is in the stage of debating this and putting it all together and then can come back to the Board with a figure that everyone agrees on to give the Board a second chance to say to go ahead and spend the money. Judge Zuidmulder does not want to see something thrown together and have money spent and then flop because we did not think it through well enough.

Pritzl felt it was important to understand that one of the assumptions being made is that people want to be placed somewhere, but this is a large unknown. He said there are some people who will be ordered to move to a facility, but there are a bunch of others entangled in the criminal justice system that do not want to engage in treatment. Zima did not think there were people who would say “no thanks” to treatment however Pritzl disagreed and said that some may choose to stay in jail instead of move to treatment.

Lasee stated that they are not dealing with a huge number of people in the jail that they absolutely need to have out in a secure facility or residential treatment. There are a lot of people that need to be in jail, despite their mental health issues, but there are a lot of people that could be served in a better way before they even get to jail. These people should be served where they are at instead of picking them up and driving around for a number of hours and then dropping them off at the jail. If there are other resources available, systemic changes could be made to deal with people where they are at before they are picked up. Law enforcement picking these people up only exacerbates the problems and issues that are manifested because of the police contact could potentially be avoided if services were delivered in a different way. Lasee agreed that there is a need for housing and felt that the number of people needing this would be somewhere in the area of 15 – 25 over the course of the year. The number of scenarios they encounter where they really, really need another type of residential placement for an individual is relatively small compared to the number of people that touch the system as a whole. Lasee felt there is certainly a need for a day report center to manage people pre-conviction when they are out on bond in the detox arena.

Pritzl mentioned the sequential intercept mapping again and said that it is a recognized model that communities use to figure out how to deal with people at different points in the system and how to interrupt the cycle and what can be done systemically to change. The mapping would help provide information to figure all of these things out and Pritzl felt that it would be worth the money, although he does not know what the cost would be. He stated that this would be about walking through the system and identifying the gaps and then focusing on those gaps. Lasee stated that the system mapping prevents having to reinvent the wheel because they come back and advise of different ideas of things that are working well in other areas. Pritzl noted that Brown County has some unique pieces to the system and mapping would help determine how to use the pieces that are already in place and work well and build what is missing and then make the whole system work better overall.

Zima is looking down the road at what needs to be done to accomplish what this group wants to accomplish. Lindner felt there were two separate things. The criminal transitional placements and she noted that there are certain felony charges or non-violent charges that prevent some placement options. Then there is the AODA residential care. She toured Dane County’s AODA residential care facility which offers substance abuse detox, crisis stabilization, case management, housing services for single adults and housing services for families. Dane

County has some locked beds and some unlocked. Lindner noted that Dane spends about \$1 million dollars a year, but also noted that they have a much larger population than Brown County. She opined that AODA residential care/mental health stabilization and criminal transitional placement are the areas that need to be worked on. She noted that the case workers have heavy caseloads, but there are AODA case managers that can do intensive outpatient case managing, but she felt that if someone goes through a detox procedure and then can be set up with a couple weeks of intensive outpatient care, there is still a gap in that Brown County does not have a residential day treatment or care facility where someone can go to transition into monitored living for a period to stay sober and clean and have support. Pritzl noted that that is exactly what he is trying to explore to hit the gap.

Judge Zuidmulder felt the needs here are not just needs in Brown County, but are needs within the entire judicial district. He noted that there is a heroin court in Marinette that has a significant grant and there is also \$600,000 set aside by the state for the eight judicial districts. If the money is not being used by those counties, the funds can then be used by contiguous counties. Zuidmulder noted that the closest detox center is in Chippewa Falls and he has had conversations with the people managing this saying if there was a detox center in Brown County, it would be highly likely that they would be using our facility. It was noted that Medicare allows \$725 per day to be paid for detox. Judge Zuidmulder continued that he has had conversations with his colleague in Marinette and he is enthusiastic about having a facility much closer than Chippewa Falls. It was noted that the funds were targeted for more rural populations, but the rural counties are too small to populate the facilities. Judge Zuidmulder said that the grant includes language that if the population in those counties is not sufficient to utilize the services then contiguous counties could and he felt this may be a vehicle to get some of the program here in Brown County.

Zima asked what we need to ask the County Board for to utilize the facilities we already have. Weininger noted that if the Board is uncomfortable with setting a fixed number, there would still be the possibility for the Board to change the payee mix on the other CBRF and that money could be used to fund the cost of treatment. Pritzl did not think this would produce enough money and noted that the total spent for mental health services is about \$12.8 million dollars annually. Zima stated that what the County has on the levy for mental health services is a much smaller number and he felt it was time to look at a bigger number, especially since the County population is growing. He felt that the County has been pathetically low in funding anything for prevention and it is time to do something to keep people coming into these very expensive systems. Zima thinks we have to be more realistic, no matter what the number is. He would like to face the problem and determine what we want to do for the community as he sees the community festering and he wants to fix it.

Hoyer felt that putting together a plan in the short-term in the next few weeks is unlikely. What he would like to see is the creation of some sort of escrow-type account that is budgeted for 2016, but this committee would not necessarily make specific decisions as to how to actually spend the money until more research is done. Hoyer felt everyone was on the same page in wanting the same things, but he did not think this is a system that can handle a quick fix. Zima said that these services used to be available but were cut back. There is a facility sitting there, we just have to find a way to get it registered properly. What we can do this year is find out what the maximum we can do is. Judge Zuidmulder stated that what he finds so credible is that everyone at this meeting is on the same page and he felt that the vast majority of the Board is on the same page as well. He would like to see what we can agree on quickly and then have money set aside to do it, but felt that there needs to be a larger picture and another opportunity to see how it all comes together and then go to the Board with a concrete

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proposal and why we are satisfied the program will work. Zima felt that we could go to the Board with a proposal as to how to utilize the facility we already have and then come back with a much bigger preventative system for next year. Judge Zuidmulder felt what we need to ask the Board to put the money aside, but it does not have to be spent. The committee will come back and give the Board what is needed. Zima stated that we should bring forward the short-term model and then let the Board know how we want to expand it so money can be set aside. If the money is not spent it can be returned.

*At this point Zima had to leave the meeting and he put Judge Zuidmulder in charge.*

Lindner asked Sheriff Gossage if he had any figures for EMP monitoring. Gossage responded that he looked at this with one vendor and got a price for about 80 inmates. The rate was about \$6.56 which would be for the GPS with remote breath for those that have an AODA component. The equipment rental is \$61,000 per year. Looking at a civilian employee to do the monitoring would be about \$125,000 bringing the total to about \$181,000 annually. Lindner added that she felt, based on Dane County's contract and what Schubert said for residential transitional AODA detox treatment, a good figure is \$300,000, including staff. She felt that realistically those two systems could be put in place for \$500,000.

Lasee noted that he was a little hesitant on the electronic monitoring as he did not know if the 2016 budget would support this if it was going to be used more comprehensively in the pretrial period. He thought maybe we should look at this more for 2017 and then have a structure in place where the \$185,000 is offset by jail savings. Gossage noted that there are 8 circuit court judges and some of them may not be so open to the fact of putting someone on a bracelet. Judge Zuidmulder responded that that was a different conversation and he believes we are talking about people with mental health or alcohol abuse problems. He said the population we are talking about are those that are in jail but are charged with a crime but have an alcohol and mental health issue. To him the question is not that he is going to put them on monitoring, but he will order that they can be released from jail with the condition that they go to a facility and the bond conditions will be given to the facility. That is how he sees this working when the jail calls and says they have someone that really should not be in the jail. Gossage responded that he is looking at the electronic monitoring as an alternative to incarceration, before people even go to the jail, but noted that that needs judicial oversight.

Cheryl Weber stated that everyone at the last meeting said that what is needed is diversion and alternate placing. She recalled hearing a police officer in the past saying that often times they pick up people and do not want to put them in jail, but do not have any place else to put them and she thought that that was more what we were looking for. Pritzl responded that the question there is that law enforcement wants to take them somewhere or that the person wants to go somewhere because those are two fundamentally different things. The only two situations that permit people going without a choice are either to the hospital or jail under either a commitment or an arrest.

Lasee noted that if the current structure is remodeled to potentially deliver services to people where they are at, some of the people may not need to go anywhere. Sometimes if people act up a little but, they are taken to the Crisis Center and that just makes the situation worse and results in all sorts of additional problems. He said if there was a better mechanism to deliver services to people where they are at, there may be the possibility of avoiding taking them anywhere. Gossage noted that Colorado uses a model where they respond to calls with a crisis worker, a police officer and an EMS and he will provide this information to the committee. They do the

services right there and if there is no threat the officer leaves. Pritzl noted that Brown County is mobile crisis certified, but there is a cost and a capacity issue. One of the questions is the belief of once you intervene, do you have to take the person somewhere and people are being picked up and brought to the Crisis Center, but in reality, there is no legal requirement that says you have to take them to the Crisis Center and there is no mandatory arrest requirement. Lasee noted that we need to do less of taking people into custody if there is an alternative. Once a person is taken into custody, that's where the costs are incurred and then the County is responsible for those people because they took them into custody. Whereas if the people are treated where they are, the costs go down and the liability goes down and Lasee assumed that the success rate goes up as well. Weber asked why this is not being done. Pritzl responded that Crisis Center will probably say that they do not have the resources to go out on calls as much as they would like to. Mobile crisis is not as available as much as it needs to be. Adding staff for more crisis mobility may be something to look at. Behavioral Health Manager Ian Agar agreed that the Crisis Center would probably say that they do not have the resources to provide significant mobile response. Judge Zuidmulder stated that this is based upon agreeability and his experience is that most of the time people end up in jail because they are not agreeable to being taken elsewhere. He does not have a problem with people who are amenable to be taken somewhere, but the problems he is hearing of are people who are obstinate, hallucinating or whatever or they are totally buzzed up and need to be detoxed. He thinks that this is what the critical need is right now because those are the people that are causing the population issues in jail. If people are half amenable, they do not typically end up in the jail anyway.

Lasee responded that part of that is the response to calls. He noted that there are times when there are calls for people who are upset or out of control, but are not to the point of needing incarceration or confinement. If we can respond to these people in a friendly manner, they may not end up incarcerated or confined. Zuidmulder stated that that is interdiction and this is for the people that we can talk down, and that is only one piece of it. We also have to have transitional residential treatment which will be compelled because they will be in the criminal justice system and will be told that that is what they need to do if they do not want to be in jail. Most people will choose to do exactly what the judge tells them to do to stay out of the jail.

Lasee responded that if these two components would be a good start. The interdiction cost may be \$200,000 to help 100 or 200 people and the transitional living piece may be \$300,000 to help 15 people, but both are definitely needed. Judge Zuidmulder agreed and said that what will develop is a population and numbers that will show who is going where and what the needs are which will put this group in a much better position to talk about the needs. Additionally, from a regional standpoint, this could potentially become a model for other counties with the same issues. Hoyer noted that we need to take some steps to build our way up and he stated there are some long-term ambitions that will draw in others as well as the possibility of revenue from other counties.

Zuidmulder asked what the number would be to increase mobile crisis. Agar noted that they would need at least one and possibly two additional staff. He noted that there are peak hours for this and they could work their staff around that. Weber thought that the Crisis Center had a problem getting people to work there. Agar said that Family Services pays a lot of money to the Crisis Center and dictates how the staff will be paid, etc. The County cannot dictate how Family Services spend their money or how much they pay their counselors; Brown County uses them as a contracted service. Pritzl continued that crisis positions, by nature, are transitional positions. People burn out and also use those positions to go to other positions after being trained as a therapist. Weber noted that this is the first place that people are told to go, but they do not pay their

employees enough to stay there. Judge Zuidmulder asked Agar what price tag he would put on an interdiction program and Agar responded that \$200,000 for mobile crisis would be a ballpark figure.

The detoxification services were discussed next and Pritzl noted that there are two things going on at the same time, mental health and detox. The question seems to be why we cannot just go back to 2012 when detox was provided but Pritzl noted that the system had problems and was not really working in 2012. However after they stopped doing detox in 2012 nothing different was done. What has been happening is that people are detoxing in the Crisis Center lobby, in homes, in jail, in the street, in squad cars, emergency rooms, etc. Pritzl noted that if we really want to look at this, there would need to be money set aside in 2016. He does not know what the number is of people who would need to have detox services. Lindner noted that if someone has insurance and wants to go through detox, there are services available. What is being talking about here are the unfunded people and that is the population that is consuming a lot of resources and getting involved in the system in different ways. Pritzl felt that if we could make progress with this group to reduce the cycle, it would be good. He said that the average length of stay for detox at Bellin is 2 ½ days. He will need to determine what they will require as a rate so he knows what it will cost per day, how many days and how many people. Judge Zuidmulder asked if this was voluntary detox or people that come out of the jail and then he orders into detox. Gossage noted that they get new inmates all hours of the day and they do their best to triage. The problem is the recidivism component that they keep coming back in when they are released on a signature bond. Gossage felt if a judge puts an order in place, it would help with some of the mental health AODA issues and give a person some of the tools they need to be successful upon getting out into the community which would help the recidivism rate. Judge Zuidmulder stated that under the law, if you are arrested you have to be brought before a judicial officer within 48 hours. If there was something in place and the jail was saying that someone needs to be in detox instead of jail, the court commissioner could order as a condition of bond that a person be taken detox and the people at the detox center will be advised to contact the Sheriff's Department if the person is not complaint and the Sheriff will come and get them and bring them back into the jail. If the system were working properly, the person would stay in detox for several days and then come back to court for further proceedings and hopefully they would be in a better place. Pritzl stated that there were funding issues that may need to be looked at because if detox is a condition of release, he is not sure that anyone will pay as it would be deemed a court-ordered service which mean it was not medically necessary for insurance purposes.

A dollar figure for detoxification was discussed. Pritzl did not have a good number for detox but it was notes that Outagamie County had \$260,000 per year for detox. Judge Zuidmulder felt that the \$260,000 should be used as Outagamie County's demographics are similar to Brown County's. He felt the whole idea was that we are building this number, but there is no intention to spend the money until this committee puts everything together and comes back to the Board and the Board gets a shot at it and so does the County Executive. Pritzl recalled that Human Services submitted detox as one of the top three unfunded initiatives for 2016 and put a price tag of \$1.1 million dollars on it, but that was for a stand-alone 6 – 8 bed facility. Judge Zuidmulder noted that the original number was aimed at a much smaller need than what we are talking about now. This is a far better use of the community's dollars because it will impact far more people. Pritzl noted that having detox services would move the county ahead a lot, no doubt about it. He noted that everyone here is committed to look at this and in the past he is not so sure that there was flexibility as to what the CTC could offer, but now it looks like if there are community needs and there are beds available we have to figure out how to make it work. Nothing bothers him more than having unused beds while there are people out there whose needs are not being met.

Lasee brought up the idea of a day report center and said that he still felt it was a glaring need. Judge Zuidmulder said that he would agree with that if the day report center was a place where medications could be dispensed. Lasee stated a day report center would be able to dispense medications, do drug tests and provide other services by a case manager. Pritzl stated that he would also like to see behavioral health available as well as economic support at day report center. Judge Zuidmulder noted that the other thing that should be discussed is the Huber people and whether the Huber Center could be shut down if a day report center was available. Gossage stated that he looked at that model several years ago, especially in light of the highly technical EMP monitoring now available. He did feel, however, that there were some inmates that do not fit the EMP program scenario because they are homeless so they have to go back to the jail. If he could alleviate one of the floors of the Huber Center, it would still afford the county to have treatment downtown, accessible and on the bus line and close to the courthouse. Pritzl asked Lasee if he could put a number to a day report center. Judge Zuidmulder stated that the number should be in there and if we can come up with it and get it operating this summer, we should do that because if it is not included and there is a need, it would be another 18 months before we have a chance to get anything done. A figure of \$350,000 was projected for a day report center.

Pritzl brought up the sequential intercept mapping and Gossage noted that when this was done with Criminal Justice Coordinating Board the amount was in the neighborhood of \$7,500.

It was concluded that the recommendation that would come out of this group was that the total amount needed for these initiatives is \$1,150,000 broken down as follows:

Service:	Description:	Amount:
Transitional Residential Treatment	Changes to the certification and regulation at the Community Treatment Center would allow us to offer services to populations with substance use needs. The service provides substance abuse treatment, immediate access to peer support through the environment and case management in the areas of personal health and hygiene, community socialization, job readiness, problem resolution counseling, housekeeping and financial planning.	\$300,000
Mobile Crisis Capacity Increase	Increased staffing to provide more onsite, in-person interventions for individuals experiencing a mental health crisis.	\$200,000
Detoxification Services	Funding for medically managed inpatient detoxification services in a hospital setting.	\$300,000
Day Report Center	Create a Day Report Center to serve as an alternative to incarceration for non-violent adult offenders. This would include monitoring, behavioral health screening and counseling, vocational coaching and employment support.	\$350,000
Total:		\$1,150,000

Zuidmulder would like this packaged that these are all estimates of things we would need, but that when we actually have the program designed and the staffing costs, then we will return the Board and ask for the authority to spend the money. Pritzl asked if this needs to go to the full Board or if the Committee could release the funds and Hoyer responded that it would have to be approved by the full board. Zuidmulder felt that the

proposal contained herein would provide the platform to have a public debate about what is needed and what the county is willing to pay to do what needs to be done.

3. **Such other matters as authorized by law.** None.

**Motion made by Erik Hoyer, seconded by Rebecca Lindner to adjourn at 5:42 pm. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio  
Recording Secretary

## Brown County Treatment Alternatives & Diversion Program

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An alternative housing option that could provide short term stabilization, supervision, and support for participants would greatly benefit overall success in the treatment courts. All treatment court participants are classified as high risk/high need individuals. Evidence based research shows that these types of individuals require strict supervision and accountability in order to make positive changes. A staff operated residence with a minimum of 5-10 available beds could assist with stable transition from the jail to the community. In addition it can also provide a stable housing option in crisis situations if/when community housing becomes toxic and/or not in the best interest of the participant. It would allow the courts the ability to provide immediate intervention and support for participants without the utilization of the jail space.

### Treatment Court Housing/Transition Concerns

1. One of the major factors that contribute to the success of the treatment courts is the ability to identify and maintain stable and supportive housing.
2. Often times, family dynamics and/or lack of positive peer supports can lead to the inability to identify suitable housing upon entrance into the treatment courts.
3. Stable housing is a necessity to promote successful transition into the treatment court program
4. Treatment court programing is very intensive and structure oriented; something most participants are not used to. This can be very overwhelming for a new participants and can lead to failure or/ use of jail sanctions. Stable housing that includes support and supervision would help to alleviate some of this stress and provide increased support for new participants to successfully transition into the program.
5. Provides stability to ensure successful start and transition into treatment (e.g. mental health/AODA assessments, psychological evaluations, etc.). Structure and support eases transition and promotes success.

### Alternative Housing in Green Bay

1. There are 2 recovery houses for men in Green Bay (Oxford House and My House). Currently there is only 1 recovery house in the area for women (Sandy Fabry)
2. Transformation House: for men only
3. Extremely limited housing options for female participants (Freedom House and House of Hope only available for participants which children in their care. This is rare for new participants).
4. Each recovery house requires a minimum of 30 clean days prior to persons being eligible to submit an application.
5. Bed spaces are available on a fist come first serve basis
6. Homeless Shelters (NEW Community and St. John's).
  - a. NEW Community is the only homeless shelter open year round

### Homeless Shelters

1. NEW Community and St. John's
2. St. John's is only open seasonally
3. St. John's does not have a "no use" policy
4. Significant number of possible negative influences present at shelters
5. **Participants can lose their bed at NEW Community for a number of reasons (i.e. jail sanction, gps monitoring, rule infractions, relapse). Once "exited" from the shelter, it is a minimum of 30 days until a participant can return to the shelter. This often times leads to no appropriate housing options for treatment court participants and can lead to utilization of the jail until suitable housing is available.**
  - a. This has occurred with 4 participants this year.